

I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over the subject of Slavery.—Gen. Cass.
I do not see in the Constitution any grant of such a power to Congress.—Gen. Cass.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, in a labored article of two columns, tries to prove that he is wholly devoted to Southern interests. The Enquirer says in the article alluded to:—

"THAT THE WHIGS HAVE PRESENTED AND CAN PRESENT NO CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY MORE EXCEPTIONABLE THAN GENERAL CASS, IN REGARD TO THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY."

And again this same Democratic paper says,
 "Does not the foregoing brief expose show what are the opinions of Mr. Cass on the Whist Provision? It proves him to be the firm and avowed opponent of this distracting and pestiferous proposition, and that he is 'opposed to the exercise of jurisdiction by Congress over this matter.' It establishes that Mr. Cass's opinions are coincident with those entertained by the people of the Slaveholding States, are openly and firmly maintained, by a power of argument and decision of purpose, which proves his good faith and entire sincerity. It demonstrates that Mr. Cass thinks and so avows his opinions, that to exclude slavery from any of the territories of the United States, either by the action of Congress or that of the territorial legislatures, or the people of a territory, 'would be to weaken the Union of the States, and would sow the seeds of future discord, which would grow up and ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity!'"

The article winds up as follows:

"Had we no better evidence of the soundness of Lewis Cass on Southern rights, the fanatical hatred with which he is assailed by the Abolitionist Burners of New York would point him out as a man to be cherished and sustained by the South. But under his own hand we have most positive testimony, that the Southern Democrats are coincident in their desires to Lewis Cass and William O. Butler—and with this conviction, we enter the canvass, proud of the champions of our principles, and resolved to stand by our glorious flag."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, of June 16, speaks as follows:

"The Democratic National Convention, having put down 'Whist provisions,' and having declared, substantially, that Congress has no power to legislate at all upon slavery, any more for the Territories than for the States, there remains but two other modes by which the extension can be limited to the States in which it now exists: First, the continued existence of the municipal laws prohibiting slavery, and the inadaptation of the soil and climate to slave labor."

If territory be acquired, which is not adapted to slave labor, slaveholders will not emigrate to it, and therefore, slavery will not exist in such territory.—to support slave labor there is needed a mild climate, and a rich, productive soil: nature must be profuse in her bounties, and share with man the burden to his misery. Private interest would regulate this branch of the question, without any interference by government. If the country be adapted to slave labor, if the climate be mild, and the land be rich and productive—our people will go there, as they went to Texas, and make laws 'unto themselves.' If it be not adapted to slave labor, they will not go, and the country will necessarily become a 'Free Territory.'"

This is equivalent to saying that wherever the soil and climate will permit slavery to exist, they are determined it shall be; but where it cannot thrive—the inhabitants are graciously permitted to do without it. Can arrogance go much further?

The papers from which we quote, are often talking of sectional feelings. Have not the South always demanded that we should have a Southern candidate—either one raised on her own soil, or a Northern doughface? This is a notorious fact.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.

SLAVERY AGAIN. Rev. Mr. Perkins submitted the following resolution:—

Whereas, it is a matter of common fame that large numbers of the members and ministers of the Presbyterian church (old school) are slaveholders; and also that cruelties and wrongs are extensively inflicted on the slave, for which that church exercises no discipline:

And whereas the General Association of Connecticut has long exchanged Christian civilities and delegates with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, (meeting annually,) which friendly intercourse gives us the right and duty of inquiry and expostulation in case of alleged gross departures from soundness in doctrine, or justice and rectitude in conduct:—

Therefore, resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of inquiry and expostulation as to the aforesaid matters of grievance; and that our delegates to the next meeting of the General Assembly be instructed to carry such a letter to them.

Mr. Perkins followed his resolution with an extended speech, denouncing the Presbyterian church as exceedingly guilty in this matter, responsible for the sins of slaveholders, and unless it would repent and reform, it was high time that a decided stand were taken as to correspondence with that body.

Rev. Mr. Patton said that the churches of Connecticut were implicated in slavery as well as the Presbyterian churches. He had no doubt that there were 2000 slaves owned by members of churches from this State, now residing in the South. He therefore moved the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Association are agreed to learn, that some of the congregational churches in Connecticut have members who are guilty of holding slaves for gain, and deem it the duty of such churches at once to institute steps of discipline in every case where the claim of property in man is set up, as a course demanded by the nature of the sin, as it is also necessary to the consistency and power of the rebukes which we offer to Southern slaveholding churches.

The amendment of Mr. Patton was accepted by the mover of the first resolution, and the discussion was continued.

Rev. Dr. Bacon's views having been referred to, he being present, was allowed to speak, and he suggested the expediency of avoiding the use of the term slaveholding, and speaking directly of those abuses which the consciences of all good men everywhere condemn. It was at length ordered, that in the preamble of Mr. Perkins's resolution, the word 'slaveholders' be stricken out, and insert, 'the practice of buying and selling men and women for the sake of gain.' Also, it was ordered, that the words 'the expostulation' be stricken out of the resolution.

Rev. Tryon Edwards, Rev. Lydia H. Atwater, Rev. Theophilus Smith, Rev. Mr. Whitmore, and others, opposed the resolutions.

Rev. Mr. Seely, Rev. Mr. Ayr, Rev. Hollis Reed, Rev. C. Yale, and others, supported the resolutions. It was contended that there was no occasion for this extraordinary step, that it was not the mode of doing good to our brethren, that it was discourteous, and only calculated to irritate and hinder them in efforts to remove these evils, and that there was no sufficient evidence before this house, that there was occasion for such a measure.

A member asked Mr. Perkins why he did not include the New School Assembly in his resolution.

Mr. Perkins said, that branch of the church was very slightly connected with slavery, and he thought it not necessary to refer to them.

Dr. Bacon said, that he thought Mr. Perkins's theological affiliations had affected his judgment in this matter, for the New School slaveholders are the most violent in their defence of the institution, and as the abolitionists of the Presbyterian church are more numerous in the New School, its Southern members find it necessary to be very earnest in their defence of slavery; just as northern men do when they go to the South.

The resolution was then modified to include both the General Assemblies.

Rev. Mr. Prime submitted the following paper, which was read by Rev. Mr. Atwater:

The delegates from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church desire to express their regret that in consequence of a sudden and severe stricture upon his lungs since coming to Hartford, he

has been prevented from participating in the deliberations of the Association; especially since the introduction of the resolutions touching the body which he represents; while delicacy would, of course, forbid him from offering any opposition to the resolution, he would have taken pleasure in replying to many of the statements made by the mover of the resolution, and in showing that the views presented by him have no bearing upon the subject in its collective capacity, are opposed to the principles unanimously affirmed by the American Board of Foreign Missions, and are opposed to the principles which the Saviour of men and his apostles have laid down for the government of the church.

After much discussion, the Rev. Mr. Atwater offered the following substitute:

Whereas this Association has often borne its testimony on the subject of slavery in the Southern churches, Resolved, that no further action on the subject is necessary.

After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Atwater was withdrawn.

The delegate from the Presbyterian church was again called to press his views, and his statement being read, he added verbally, that he had denied explicitly the truth of many of the statements made by the mover of the original resolution, that he could produce documentary testimony to show that the church had borne testimony against those things, and he would hold himself responsible to do so in another place, since God has prevented him from doing it here.

Rev. Mr. Eggleston said he had been in favor of this resolution, but after this statement by the delegate of the Assembly, he moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution of Mr. Perkins.

After considerable conversation, the vote was taken and stood,—Ayes 13, Noes 13, and the Moderator gave the casting vote in the Affirmative.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE

Met at Bangor, June 27. Rev. S. Thurston, Moderator, the officers of the Conference being elected for three years.

Fellowship with Churches tolerating Slavery.—Dr. Thayer of Augusta, from a committee appointed last year, reported on this subject. "The report went extensively into the subject whether this Conference should discontinue its correspondence with churches who have slaveholders within their bounds. The report distinctly charged the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church with justifying slavery from the word of God, but was still in favor of correspondence. Rev. Mr. Wells presented a minority report, recommending that the correspondence be discontinued. On the motion to adopt the report of the majority, the delegate of the Presbyterian church inquired upon what ground the charge that the General Assembly had justified slavery from the word of God, was made. The chairman replied by referring to a minute in the proceedings of some former Conference, in which such a charge was put on the action of the General Assembly at its meeting in Cincinnati. This was the only answer given. The delegate, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, denied that the General Assembly had ever justified slavery from the word of God; on the contrary, it had borne its solemn testimony, as in 1818, (to which even the report of the majority referred,) that the forcible enslavement of men was a violation of the rights of humanity and opposed to the principles of the word of God, which testimony had in effect been re-affirmed in 1846. There seemed to be a great desire that the report should be adopted, and ordered, together with the minority report, to be printed in the minutes.

From the Sabbath Recorder.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF VIRGINIA NEGROES.

At a recent meeting of a Baptist ecclesiastical organization, called the General Association of Virginia, a proposition was made to appoint a Committee to enquire into the expediency of petitioning the Legislature to modify the laws relative to the religious instruction of the colored population. The subject excited a good deal of interest, and was very earnestly discussed. In the course of the debate it was stated, that the laws restricting the religious privileges of the colored population, are more rigid in Virginia than in any other State. In all other States, colored persons are permitted to preach; and in Georgia and Louisiana, to officiate as pastors of colored churches. But in Virginia no such privileges are allowed them. And, indeed, it is said that the whites are restricted, for, by an existing law, the presence of a single slave at a night meeting in any of the churches in Virginia would render the whole congregation of white persons liable to imprisonment! Of course, such an absurd and ridiculous law could never be enforced; but it serves to show the spirit of slavery even in that State from which so many Presidents of our free country have come. Well, after the subject had been thoroughly discussed, and several amendments and substitutes to the first resolution proposed, the following was adopted with one dissenting voice:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to petition the Legislature for such modification of the laws relating to the religious privileges of the colored population, as will admit of their availing themselves of the permission of their owners, in the presence of white persons, and will admit of their engaging in all proper religious exercises, provided they be conducted in the presence and under the supervision of a committee of white members of the churches to which they belong.

We are glad to see that the churches of Virginia feel the necessity of doing something in relation to the matter under consideration. But we are sorry to see a Baptist Association taking such low ground in relation to it. To ask that a large body of men may enjoy the privilege of worshipping God under the supervision of a committee, is not the way that Baptists of old times would have expressed their stamp now talk. Such maintain the right of every human being to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, and regard any Legislature which attempts to abridge that right as arrogating the prerogatives of the Almighty. If a denial of that right is necessary to support the institution of slavery, the first ought to be known. The implication, which is found in the action of this Association speaks volumes.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Cowper, the British Consul at Pernambuco, in an official communication relative to the treatment of slaves, observes:

"They are treated worse than beasts, plunged into the profoundest depths of ignorance and degradation, their lives at the disposal of their masters, over-worked to such an incredible extent, that I am anxious, and intend, if possible, to collect some vital statistics, which may demonstrate what point strength and life itself may be driven before they emancipate themselves. It has lately come to my knowledge, that many of these wretched creatures are worked twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, loaded to their backs, loaded with iron chains, and, considering the heat of the weather, the very bonds of nature severed. What rest, what nourishment, what consolation, is administered to sustain these onerous sufferings? I have taken the liberty of enclosing to your Lordship the actual quantity of food allowed daily to the slaves at one of the first engenders of this country, your Lordship may thus judge if my declarations are exaggerated. This is a subject upon which volumes might be written; the limited boundaries of a despatch are inadequate to the gravity of the subject, to the full development of its horrid details."

WILMOT A BARNBURNER.—We learn, on good authority, that the Hon. David Wilmore of the Bradford District in this State, intends soon to take ground in support of Mr. Van Buren, for the Presidency, and that he will head the Free Soil Democracy of this State. When it is recollected that Mr. Wilmore's District gave Mr. Polk, in 1844, about 2300 majority, and the great influence of that gentleman with his constituents, and indeed in all the Northern part of this State is considered, it will be seen that his conversion would have a very important bearing upon the Presidential question, and tend to render Gen. Taylor's success in this Commonwealth, uncertain.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Letters Refused by Gen. Taylor.—Fifty letters, refused by Gen. Taylor, have been received at the dead letter office, at Washington, from Baton Rouge,

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28.

REVOLUTIONS AND REPUBLICS.

The succession of startling events which are passing before the gaze of the world on the European continent is almost enough to make one forget the petty villainies, were it not for their far-reaching issues, of our own land. It is a curious spectacle that the two sides of the Atlantic present at this time. In Europe, we see Nations uprising like Titans, and shaking themselves loose from the mountain-lords of old tyrannies which have crushed them for ages. The crash of thrones, the down-toppling of crowns, the confusion of principalities and powers, all show that the Old things are passing away, and that all things are becoming New. The ideas for which these things have stood have gradually changed, and the signs will soon be seen more. The substance is altered, and the shadow which it projects must be renewed. The Want is felt, and the Supply will, of necessity, offer for itself. The gross, palpable forms of European despotism forced themselves upon the daily life and hourly experience of the Nations, and they will endure them no longer. The power which controlled their destinies and regulated their lives was forever by their side and before their eyes. Its obstinacy made it more hateful than even its tyranny.

In America, on the other hand, we are in that hy-gone stage of the European mind when the people worshipped the idols to which they were sacrificed. Time was when kings and kaisers, princes and nobles were sincerely revered as the sources whence the prosperity which the people won for themselves beneficently flowed. Whatever hard-earned wealth, or safety for person or goods, they enjoyed, they gave the glory of it all to their Institutions, and not to themselves. They are now beginning to discern that whatever modicum of social or political blessings they had, was in spite, and not because, of the rulers they had set up, or permitted to rule over them. And so 'the Divine Right of Kings to govern' began to be questioned, and at last denied and set at defiance. But here we are still in the mood of bowing down before the image we ourselves have set up. Our priests and rulers are trying even to persuade us that it was not us, but God himself, that ordained it. And we are content to purchase such sort of prosperity and security as we have, by the burnt offering of every sixth man in the country. Not seeing that our own most precious moral qualities and political rights are consumed as necessary materials in this sacrifice of our brethren. We have not yet, as a people, begun to discover that it is not to our Institutions, our Constitution or our Union, to which we owe whatever good we have; but that these stand directly between the sun of our highest (and our lowest) prosperity and us. The prestige still exists for us. The purring despotism principle is more skillfully kept out of view. We are allowed the forms of choice, and the name of power, and are permitted to register the edicts of our Sovereign.

We plunge ourselves, in this country, on the priority in point of time of our Revolution, and put down all that have followed it as the effects of which ours was the cause. It may, or may not have hastened those events; but it could not have created them. They existed and exist because God has made men as they are, and because the artificial surroundings of men must, of necessity, be moulded and directed by the men themselves. And this remoulding and new direction is what we call Revolution. Men are the Body,—Institutions are the Raiment. And Revolutions are as inevitable as growth or as caprice. The child must needs put off his childish attire when he grows into a man,—and the man will soon change the fashion of his garments at the prompting of convenience or of whim. The true wisdom is to enlighten and direct the ever-busy minds of men to that which is absurd or mischievous in their present social habits, and persuade them when they change to change for the better.

Whether our Revolution was the example of others or not, other Revolutions may at least take warning by the event of ours. We could not endure the sceptre of king George, or the supremacy of the British Parliament, and having shaken them off, we delivered ourselves up, bound hand and foot, and by bonds of our own weaving, into the hands of the Slaveholding Philistines. We spurned the Aristocracy of English Acres, and then recognized and built up the Aristocracy of American Flesh and Blood. Power resting on the ownership of Land we abhorred. Power based on the ownership of Human Beings we acknowledged and submitted to. And ever since, and now more than ever, we have been, in our National character, the vassals and serfs of that abominable Oligarchy. Whatever degree of safety or success we may have in some of the subordinate divisions of the country, it is in spite, and not because, of the Covenant which we made one with the tyrants. From the beginning, its uniform tendency has been to endanger the one and to disturb the other; while the deterioration of our national morals, and the degradation of our national character, have followed our guilty consenting as the night the day. A true Republic the world has never yet seen. That problem still remains to be worked out. And our experience may yet show those who are seeking for that Philosopher's (or Politician's) Stone, that it does not consist in the abrogation of Crowns or the privation of Titles; but that all the realities of tyranny can subsist under all the forms of Freedom.

If our experiment has failed, it has not been for the want of a proper field. The comparative equality in our social condition, the diffusion of property and of an imperfect sort of education, and above all, our broad extent of fertile lands imploring the plough, which has kept starvation, the dread adversary of Progress in the Old World, from our gates, have all helped to remove obstacles out of its way. The struggle for the attainment of a true form of government which is now going on upon the other side of the Atlantic, is made under far other auspices, and yet it may well be that the nearest approach to a Republican Government, as applied to a large nation, may yet be seen there. The Four Days of June in Paris, to be sure, seem bloody battles to many hearts. But faithful as they were, were they worse than Radziejow or Saragossa, or multitudes of the bloody fields or sieges of Despotism? Did they produce more suffering than our own pitiless incursion into Mexico? Seem as if such fearful lessons were needed in the present semi-barbarous condition of mankind, to teach them that Freedom can never be baptized in blood.

But the hope of France consists in her freedom from any element of the coloring and inveterate malignity of our Slavery in her political composition. These ebullitions and effervescences must cease in time, and a Government in some shape will brood over the troubled waters. That it will be in form Republican, seems now almost certain. That it will take from us our brag of being the Model Republic is quite certain. For a Republic with three millions of slaves can never hold up her head among the nations before one that has set all her captives free. But though Republican France may yet put to shame Republican America, (were such a thing possible) still she will be far enough from the true Idea of a Republic. The World, with all its material Civilization, is but approaching the point of advancement which is essential to the Advent of such a perfect Polity. Through much more toil and suffering and blood must the Race endure, before it can achieve this long-deferred Hope of the Ages. But the Faith of the best spirits of all Ages, heralded by prophetic human hearts in all time, and sealed with the blood of martyrs ever since the world began, shall yet be justified and crowned with fruition.—q.

THE WEB SPUN.

The mixed Committee of which we spoke last week, to which was referred the vexed and vexatious question of Slavery in the new Territories, has made its Report, which fulfils our prophecy to the letter. The Bill for the regulation of these territories, which is thus laid before the Senate, affords a fresh proof that a compromise with slaveholders, of necessity implies a concession of all they demand. For on what other terms would they make the bargain? They have the game in their hands by the very fundamental rules of it, and they would be fools, instead of wise (as they always are) in their generation, if they gave it away to their antagonists. We have put loaded dice into their hand, and we must not marvel if the hazard, or rather the certainty, of the die goes against us. The North is as unequally matched with the South in this Game of Life, as the youth in Retsch's chess-players, with his Satanic adversary. More so, indeed,—for it has given its soul for the privilege of playing with the Devil for counters. Our Guardian Angel has been, long ago, grieved away.

By the proposed bill, Oregon, which Nature has prohibited from ever being a Slave State, is graciously permitted to keep out, if it pleases, what it could not have if it would. But the Legislative Council (consisting of the Governors and Judges) of New Mexico and California, are prohibited from making any laws at all on the subject of Slavery. Thus leaving those territories open to the emigration of Slaveholders and slaves into such portions of them as are suitable for slave labor, and to remain under federal control until the Slaveholding element is strong enough to take the reins. The officials who make up the Legislative Council are in the appointment of the President, and their acts are to be submitted to the revision and sanction of Congress. Sufficient precaution, surely, against any interference with the 'Rights of the South.' A bill could hardly be more adroitly contrived to secure the blessings of Slavery to these new additions to the Area of Freedom. Let the Slaveholders once get footing there, and we should like to see the Supreme Court, the Congress or the President that could get them out, supposing they wished it ever so much.

And it must be noted that special care is taken to provide that nothing in this bill shall be construed to prevent the future subdivision of these territories into as many more as Congress may see fit. So provision is made for an everlasting supply of fresh Slave States to counterbalance, or to overwhelm, the new growth of Free States, as they from time to time, reach their fall age and demand their freedom. Thus do we hasten towards the accomplishment of our Manifest Destiny of blighting the fairest portion of this continent with the curse of our Slavery. The fields from which the humane Policy, or the wise Necessity, of Hispano-American Catholicism had banished Negro Slavery, will again see it restored and established to glut the cruel greed of Anglo-American Protestantism. The sluggish North, after a few unavailing struggles, will submit as it has ever done for fifty years. And the Church will glorify God for opening this new field for the portage of tracts and bibles; and in this new despair for the Black Man, he will only see a hopeful foreshadowing of the downfall of the Scarlet Woman. But from this very triumph of our piratical State and godless Church will yet proceed the issues of death.

Mr. Clayton, the Chairman of the Committee, with more candor than discretion, explained the whole drift of the plot in his speech, when bringing in the bill. He says:—

head among the nations before one that has set all her captives free. But though Republican France may yet put to shame Republican America, (were such a thing possible) still she will be far enough from the true Idea of a Republic. The World, with all its material Civilization, is but approaching the point of advancement which is essential to the Advent of such a perfect Polity. Through much more toil and suffering and blood must the Race endure, before it can achieve this long-deferred Hope of the Ages. But the Faith of the best spirits of all Ages, heralded by prophetic human hearts in all time, and sealed with the blood of martyrs ever since the world began, shall yet be justified and crowned with fruition.—q.

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"It was thought that, by these means, Congress would avoid the decision of this distracting question, leaving it to be settled by the silent operation of the Constitution itself; and that, in case Congress should refuse to touch the subject, the country would be slaveholding only where by the laws of nature, slave labor was effective, and free labor could not maintain itself. On the other hand, in case Congress should hereafter choose the compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes—North of which, I suppose, it is not expected that slave labor can be introduced, or any other rule of settlement, it will be free to act as its wisdom and patriotism shall seem fit."

This bill resolves the whole question into a constitutional and judicial question. It only asks of men of all sections, to stand by the Constitution, and suffer that to settle the difference by its own tranquil operation. If the Constitution settles the question either way, let those who rail at the decision vent their indignation against their ancestors who adopted it.

We offer no bill to introduce slavery by Congressional enactment into any free territory. If, as the South contends, the Constitution gives the right to carry their slaves there, they will maintain that right. If, as the North contends, the Constitution confers no such right, they will vindicate their claim.

"Silent and tranquil operation of the Constitution!" Silent as Death and tranquil as Despotism! Slavery need not fear the Constitution as long as its authentic Exponent is a Bench composed of five Slaveholders and at least two doughfaces, out of nine! It is a proverb of English Law, that 'Parliament can do anything except make a man a woman or a woman a man.' But the Omnipotence of Congress, according to Mr. Clayton, is mightier than that of Parliament itself. For he says, 'If Congress do not touch the subject, the country will be Slaveholding only where, by the laws of Nature, slave labor was effective! Ergo, if Congress should so vote, the country would be slaveholding, the Laws of Nature to the contrary notwithstanding! This philosophy of the Sons was learned of the Fathers, who endeavored to repeal the Laws of God by that Constitution, in which the South finds sanction for its crime, and the North justification for its complicity. Indignation would be more justly vented upon the ancestors who adopted the Constitution, were it not that their descendants, as Chief Justice Marshall has said, create it anew every time they go to the polls.—q.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The time has been when any utterance of Cassius M. Clay would have drawn willing audiences from all who are eagerly hearkening for some tidings of hope from the Southern prison-house. Though the blast that he blew was rather the wild note of the bugle than the certain sound of the trumpet, still its echoes were joyfully caught up as the signs of life and the symbols of resolution. But all that is changed, now. He has thoroughly disenchanted himself. When he sought the bubble Reputation in Mexico, and found only Captivity, his solid fame melted away. His voice has no more virtue in it, now, than if it were a dead man's. He has given the word of command to his troops—'to the Capitulaton at Encomienda.' He no longer speaks as one having authority. He has cashied himself. And yet he clings to the remembrance of his former consideration, and seeks to conjure with the memory of his former power. But his wand is broken and his book buried deeper than ever plummet sounded.

His last production is a letter to his friend Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, to persuade him to support

General Taylor. It is absurd almost to fatuity. He says, 'I know no morality based upon any other principle, than to look around you and make the best of all the circumstances that occur!'

He goes on.—
 "Any other principle puts the good in the power of the bad—the scrupulous in the power of the unscrupulous—the just in the power of the unjust. First, then, as to men. Taylor is a slaveholder by birth and habit.—Cass a slaveholder politically by calculation. Which is the better man? I say Taylor. How do they stand committed? Taylor says nothing on the subject of slavery, but claims Washington as his model, and declares in favor of the supremacy of Congress. Cass holds that Congress cannot legislate against the admission of slavery into new territories, and of course must veto any bill prohibiting its introduction. As men, then, Taylor is preferable to Cass. Now as to parties. Who will be most apt to stand for Liberty, the Whigs, or their opponents? Let Texas speak! Let the Mexican war speak! Let the ultras of the South speak! Let those who openly vote in Convention 'ALL OR MEXICO AND CUBA' speak!"

As if the South wanted any pledges about slavery or its extension from one of the largest slave-owners in the country! And again:—
 From Gen. Taylor's pledges, I believe that he could not interfere by the Veto; for unless the law be unconstitutional he could not interfere. But with all the acts of this government in favor of Slavery Restriction, as they set forth in the Ulica Address, with the lead of Washington and Jefferson, I think there is a moral certainty that he could not veto such a bill. But suppose he did; would not the triumph of the Whig party with its FREE SOIL PRESTIGE be more likely to summon true men enough to LOCK the wheels of pro-slavery action, than the same result would be likely to occur under the PARTY who claim TEXAS as an 'EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF FREEDOM?' Such at least are my conclusions, honestly and maturely arrived at. On 'the question' of Slavery, which to me is the most vital of all, however much I may be denounced for inconsistency, Taylor, the slaveholder, is infinitely preferable to Cass."

And so on vague ad nauseam.
 We have received, from Messrs. Strong and Brodhead, No. 1 Cornhill, a copy of the 'Writings of Cassius M. Clay,' consisting of his Speeches and Selections from his editorials in the True American. It is an Octavo Volume of 500 pp., embellished with a likeness, and illustrated by a Memoir by Mr. Greeley. We think the day of such a publication is past. But any one wishing to judge for himself, will find it a very comely volume. It may serve as a sort of monumental memorial of the Cassius Clay of men's hopes three years ago. We fear, however, that it can hardly hold out the usual hope of a joyful resurrection. We fear that he is past resuscitation. A galvanic spasm, now and then, is all we look for.

It is a melancholy thing to witness such a fate as Mr. Clay has chosen for himself. With the fairest prospect of the greatest career in the country, he has failed at the outset. Instead of glory, he has covered himself with shame. Instead of strength, he has clothed himself with weakness. From being the terror, he is now the jest of the slaveholders. In August, 1845, he was mobbed and put in danger of his life in Lexington. In December, 1847, he was welcomed back with processions, peals of bells and addresses! And neither he, nor his biographer, Mr. Greeley, seem to read this riddle aright. Such a failure is more mournful and more instructive, than the most touching ruin.

Things incomplete and purposes betrayed
 Make sadder transients e'er Than a mystic glass,
 Than noblest objects utterly decayed.—q.

ONE MURDER MAKES A VILLAIN!

The newspapers are circulating a self-righteous paragraph from a New Orleans paper, stating that Lieutenants Hare and Dutton, who had been condemned to death, but pardoned, for burglary and murder in Mexico, had been turned out of their hotel in that city, as soon as it was known who they were, and that the captains of the steamboats refused them a passage up the river. So that these unhappy men seem to be in the predicament of those 'ambitious animals' in the Menagerie, 'what can't live on land, and die in the water.' They are neither to be allowed to live in that Holy City, nor yet to escape from it!

But at the very time that these unfortunates are thus evily entreated, for attempting a little murder and robbery on their own account, instead of their Uncle Samuel's, the sides of the Governor of La. are despatched to Washington to present a magnificent sword, on the part of the State, to General Scott, for the brilliant manner in which he had broken into the city of Mexico, and committed some scores of thousands of murders, which were necessary thereto! And General Taylor is to be made President for the handsome style in which he has done the same sort of thing! So great is the difference between Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee! So broad the distinction between the Wholesale trade and the Retail.—q.

DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, Mrs. Henry G. Chapman, with her children, accompanied by her sister, Miss Caroline Weston, set sail for Liverpool in the Ship Joshua Bates. The absence of such faithful, clear-sighted and indefatigable friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause as Mrs. Chapman and Miss Weston, cannot but be deeply felt on this side of the Atlantic, although we know that neither their fidelity, their zeal nor their labors will be diminished, though modified, by this change of continent. Their many personal friends will be deeply sensible of the privation of their society, and will look forward with impatience to the day which will restore them to their country. The length of their absence is, we understand, uncertain; but will, probably, be of considerable duration. They are accompanied on their way by the best wishes of all that know them for their prosperous voyage and happy return, after the fullest accomplishment of all the objects of their expedition.—q.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. H. Chester Co., Pa.—The proceedings of the Union Free Produce Society, forwarded by him, are received, and shall soon appear. He may be sure that the scruples of those of the abstinents from Slave Produce who do not make that doctrine an excuse for doing nothing, are held in the highest respect by those who do not see altogether eye and eye with them. We trust we have all one desire of doing what our hands find to do, with all our hearts.

E. R. of N. H.—His letter received and directions attended to. If, as he thinks, every man who denies that the first day of the week is the Christian Sabbath, is an Infidel, the Infidels may claim almost all the Reformers of the 16th century, and nearly all Protestants and all Catholics, ever since, as belonging to them. We shall at least have the satisfaction of being damned in the very best of company. We think if our friend will reconsider his position he will find that he has taken it up against foes of his own creation, and untenable at that.

D. A. S. of W.—His communication is referred to Mr. Garrison, as it does not call for immediate action.

R. E. P. is received, and shall be inserted in time.

Rev. J. P. of E. is thanked for his communications, which shall appear.—q.

Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg on Thursday evening, after a long and painful illness.

PIC NIC AT LYNN, FIRST OF AUGUST.

erty party was retrograding; and he (Mr. F.) would come from Worcester and spend three days with them, and labor to the best of his ability if they would bear his expenses. The offer, however, was not accepted. The meeting continued until past six o'clock.

THE FOURTH AT NEW BEDFORD.

New Bedford, July 10th, 1848.

Mr. Garrison:—The "Glorious Fourth" passed off here with less noise, less drunkenness and fewer accidents than usual. A considerable amount of gunpowder was used. The bells rung several hours, much to the gratification of modern patriots, but as much to the annoyance of certain invalids whose childish feeling desired but little regard where national glory is concerned. Sick persons should bear in mind, that private inconvenience should never be put in competition with public good. Large numbers of our citizens went in different directions on pleasure parties. An oration was pronounced before the city at Mr. John Holmes of this place. He was set apart, some years since, by consecrated hands for the gospel ministry; but, from some cause, left that high calling for the study of law. Whether finding the more congenial to his feelings, or whether charmed at not obtaining a chaplaincy in one of our war ships—or whether more anxious to gain the applause of men, than that honor which cometh from God, is not the province of us, miserable infidels, to determine; to his own master he standeth or falleth. Well: on the third, a gentleman of high worth here, knowing how prone time-serving orators are, in this age of expediency, to forget great truths on this day, wrote him a letter, reminding him of the solemn as poet of our national affairs, and beseeching him not to forget, on that most appropriate occasion, the millions of outraged slaves in our midst. This, as the school of that Saviour who came down to earth to bind up the broken-hearted, to send deliverance to the captive, &c., we were free to expect at his hands. At the time appointed, the oration was delivered; the ruling object of which seemed to be to exalt the national government and to flatter the American people. Not a solitary word was uttered from which the existence of American Slavery could be inferred. But he poured out the vials of his wrath on those whose "brute hands" have been laid upon the Constitution, thus giving any true friends of human rights present good reason to believe that he considers this covenant with death of higher authority than that glorious gospel which he had publicly acknowledged as his supreme law. Thus did the mountain produce a mouse. There was an additional evidence furnished, that if the claims of the slave are broken, the Priest and the Levite will have no hand in the work; or never until they find their craft in danger. Then they will flock to our standard, making conscience of necessity. I speak of the mass, making honorable exception of some in this city. Among these few, Mr. John Weiss, the Unitarian clergyman, stands pre-eminent. With uncommon felicity of diction, united to fine talents, he utters great truths, makes radical assertions, with that dignified calmness of manner which can hardly fail to convince all, offending none. He evidently loves truth better than his own ease or comfort. It was our privilege to hear a sermon delivered by him last Sunday evening on Christian Freedom. No attempt will be made here to describe it. Be it sufficient to say, that it was worthy the subject and the man. We earnestly wish that it could be published, and read by every man in the land.

My Dear Sir, let us be encouraged in anticipation of the stirring events that await us. The advocates of freedom are rapidly increasing, while mercenary politicians are trembling in their shoes. May the approaching time of trial strip them of their disguises and exhibit them to the world as objects of abhorrence.

Yours ever,

VIATOR.

PLYMOUTH, July 17, 1848.

Friend Garrison:—The Anti-Slavery Convention met at Leyden Hall, in this town, Sunday morning, July 16. Wm. W. Brown called the Convention to order. Bourne Spooner was chosen President, and Ansel H. Harlow Sec.

After some introductory remarks from Mr. Spooner, Mr. Parker Pillsbury came forward and offered the following Resolutions:

- Resolved, That the leaders and Editors of the Whig party in denouncing Gen. Taylor as a Murderer, and the Mexican Butchery as a "War of Rapine and Murder"—and then forthwith nominating him to the Presidency, and seeking to float him into office through the sea of blood he shed in that war, are guilty of inconsistency and absurdity that never were heard of before, and of depravity that would sell at high premium, among brokers, in the foulest Perditions in Scripture or in Song.
- Resolved, That these men would never call on the people to vote for their candidate under such circumstances, if they did not consider them knaves like themselves, or slaves, and fools, as they have long been called by the South.
- Resolved, That those clergymen who have volunteered to endorse Gen. Taylor's character for morality and goodness, after fighting two most bloody and brutal wars upon innocent men to secure and extend Slavery, and for nothing else, have showed themselves to be utterly incapable of appreciating Christianity as to be below salvation, except by an infinite extension of the Divine Economy.
- Resolved, That 2,000,000 Slaves and 3,000,000 professing Christians in a country of only 20,000,000 inhabitants, proves the religion of that country good for nothing, or those good for nothing who profess it, and in either case, the Church of such a country cannot be too soon overthrown.
- Resolved, That when the clergy declare they have power to abolish slavery in one single year, and then instead of doing it, volunteer to assert and defend the moral and religious character of General Taylor, who was nominated, only because Southern Whigs would vote for nobody else, and would vote for him only because he was a determined slaveholder, and has spent many of the last years in butchering Indians and Mexicans, to secure, extend and perpetuate Slavery, and for nothing else, when the clergy, or any part of them, can do this, and still be held as Christian ministers, that body is proved too faithfully vile to be described by human language, too mean to deserve human sympathy, and too depraved for the safety of human society while it is suffered to go to the aid of the South.
- Resolved, That the friends of the slave in Plymouth and Plymouth county, have recently sustained a deep and sorrowful bereavement in the sudden death of our beloved friend and co-worker, Desire Harlow; but we are still cheered by the assurance that our loss is her unspeakable gain. And we do most confidently hope that her mantle, when she is transferred to Paradise, fell on many to whom she was endeared, in baptism of new love and deep devotion to the cause of humanity, to which she devoted her life—and now, like the flowers with which we have strewed her grave, have scarcely faded, and while her loving, but now liberated spirit may be heard from heaven over us, we do solemnly renew our common obligations to be faithful and true to the cause of the slave, and the great principles of humanity, until victory shall crown our labors, or death shall release us from them.

Mr. W. W. Brown offered the following:

Resolved, That the waning power of the clergy, the unsettled state of the Church, the breaking up of political parties, and the acknowledgement of slave-

holders themselves, that they can no longer depend upon the people of the nominally Free States to return the fugitive slaves, are sure indications that American Slavery is coming to a speedy end. And, that the friends of Freedom should feel encouraged by such demonstrations.

The heart-stirring appeals of Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Brown, and Miss Stone were not without their effect upon the very full and attentive audience, which was composed mostly of the hard-handed mechanics, farmers, and their wives and children. Nearly all the rich and influential portion of the people, and those who do their bidding, were at their sectarian meetings as a matter of course, deeming this day too holy to vindicate the rights and liberty of three millions of their countrymen in bondage; a bondage which would disgrace any nation of savages which ever existed on the globe.

Mr. Nathaniel H. Whiting made a speech, with much effect, for the painting, down-trodden fugitive slave, which was received by the audience with tremendous applause, although it was Sunday.

Miss Stone's first appearance in Plymouth has not been without its good effect upon the consciences of those who heard her speak, particularly upon the female portion. Her modest deportment, her clear and incontestable arguments, have made an impression here, never to be forgotten.

On the whole, the Convention went off well, without the least opposition on the part of the pro-slavery elements which were present at the meetings.

The resolutions, as above reported, were adopted unanimously.

ANSEL HARLOW, Sec'y.

Fitchburg, July 11, 1848.

Dear Sir:—The Fitchburg Hale-storm has at length blown over, and, as was expected, but little damage has been done. The atmosphere, however, is somewhat purified, and we can see some things more clearly than before. We can now see that Mr. Trask made a harmless mistake, and that Mr. Hale said, in public, one thing, and declared most fully and unequivocally elsewhere, and not in public, quite another. This is rather an important piece of information, for, if Mr. T. has made another mistake, people will hereafter care as little to dispute about Mr. Hale's opinions as about the color of the chameleon.

This flea-bite occurrence has also brought to view another thing, long concealed from sight, viz., the reason why the politics of the Liberty party are called "Bible politics." I have long known that the Liberty party was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, and that the professed abolitionists of the party intended to enter the offices of the government by perjury, but I did not know that this fundamental principle, lying, was borrowed from some "ancient book." But "all men are liars," and he who is shrewd enough to keep out of the lake of trouble, in which all here shall have their part, for four weeks, may thank God and take courage. It is sad to know that the professed exponents of ancient writings, as a body, are false prophets, prophesying smooth things and teaching the people lies; but it is sadder yet to know that they do it from principle, and by authority.

I speak not now of Mr. Trask in particular, for he is far better than the profession will average, and is as much of a reformer as a minister well can be, and not come out of Babylon. But it is a lamentable truth, that, with few exceptions, the craft enter their pulpits on every Sunday and teach, for doctrine, the commandments of men, and lie in God's name; and lest they should not be believed they say, "Am I not God's minister?" is not this his holy day, and do I not minister in holy things, on his holy day, and in his holy temple?

I will close with a quotation of a few words from an ancient book, for the special benefit of all whom they may concern.

"Trust ye not in lying words, saying, The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord, are these. Behold, ye trust in lying words, that cannot profit. Will ye steal, murder, and commit adultery, and swear falsely, and come and stand before me in this house, which is called by my name, and say, we are delivered to do all these abominations? Is this house, which is called by my name, become a den of robbers in your eyes? Behold, even I have seen it, saith the Lord. And now, because ye have done all these works, saith the Lord, and I spake unto you, but ye heard not; and I called you, but ye answered not; therefore will I do unto this house, which is called by my name, wherein ye trust, and unto the place which I gave to you and to your fathers, as I have done to Shiloh.

"And I will cast you out of my sight. Therefore pray not for this people, for I will not hear thee."—Jer. vii.

YET A BELIEVER IN TRUTH.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

The Anniversary of Emancipation in the British West India Islands will be celebrated this year by the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, by a meeting at LYNN.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, EDMUND QUINCY, W. W. BROWN, MISS LUCY STONE, MR. ROBERTS from Bermuda, and others will be present and address the meeting. No effort will be spared to make the occasion interesting to all who attend, and of the greatest advantage to the cause of Humanity and Freedom. We invite all to join with us, and help in the good work of liberty for all.

The large and beautiful Grove, on the Lynn and Danvers road, known as Rail Hill Grove, (near Berry & Bigelow's paper factory) has been secured for the meeting. It is nearly one mile distant from the Eastern or principal depot, but carriages will be provided, at a trifling charge, for such as may wish to ride thither. In case of unpleasant weather, the Convention will assemble at LYCKEN HALL, near the depot.

The following persons have been appointed a Committee of arrangements for the day, viz: Samuel May, Jr. of Boston, James N. Buffum of Lynn, Charles F. Hovey of Gloucester, Loring Moody of Lynn, and John B. Pierce of Salem.

The Pic Nic plan of refreshments will be adopted, as the most simple and convenient. Refreshments will also be for sale, at the Grove. An Anti-Slavery Choir of singers will be present.

RAILROAD TICKETS, at half the usual rates, are for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill; also, in Salem, by Mr. John B. Pierce. Tickets from Boston and back, twenty-five cents; from Salem and back, fifteen cents; other places in proportion. On the morning of the first, tickets will be for sale also at the Eastern depot, for half an hour previous to the starting of the train. Take notice, that these tickets will be received only in the Special trains, which will run as follows:—

Leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Boston, for Lynn, at 9 1/4 A. M.

Leave Salem for Lynn, at 9 A. M.

Gloucester, for Lynn, at 8 A. M.

Newburyport, for Lynn, at 8 A. M.

WEYMOUTH.

The Anti-Slavery Convention at Weymouth Landing, (notified in another column) will commence on Saturday evening, July 23rd, and continue through Sunday, commencing on that day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

May it prove, as the Conventions hitherto have proved, a heart-cheering occasion for the slave and his friends, and give a new impulse to the awakening spirit of freedom in the land.

ADAMS'S BOSTON DIRECTORY.

This valuable work, for 1848-9, is now published and ready for sale. It is enlarged and seems to contain everything that such a compilation should. In addition to the Alphabetical list of the names of the citizens, it contains a digest, as to speak, of their occupations—which are classified, and all pursuing such reduced under its appropriate head, so that all a man needs is to know what he wants (which few men do), and here he can find the places where it is to be had in a twinkling. It has, also, prefixed to it a large and accurate map of the City, a most convenient, if not absolutely essential, appendage to such a work. It cannot fail to answer the purposes of all having occasion for such a manual. It is published by James French, 73 Washington street, and Charles Stimpson, 106 Washington street.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The British Mail Steamer Hibernia arrived below New York on Friday afternoon, and papers by her reached the city at 8 o'clock. She left Liverpool on Saturday, July 8, and her news is a week later than by the last steamer.

FRANCE. On the 27th ult., as some national guard were searching a house in the Rue de Valenciennes, they found in the cellar 37 armed men with 167 loaded muskets, and instruments for casting balls in their possession. The men surrendered without resistance.

The following is the list of the superior officers killed or wounded in the late insurrection: Gen. Negrier, killed; Gen. Grea, assassinated; Gen. Francois and Gen. Regnaud, killed; Gen. Bourgeois received a ball in the thigh, since dead; Gen. Cortes, wounded in the leg; Gen. Damesme's leg has been amputated; Gen. Davignon, wounded in the foot; Gen. Fouchier wounded; Gen. Lafontaine since dead. The number of colonels and superior officers put hors du combat is immense.

On the 28th, a centinel served a cartridge, in which were two men, pass by him, which attracted his attention. He called on the driver to stop. The men were obliged to descend, and a large sum in gold, of Russian coinage, and a considerable quantity of cartridges were found. They were arrested and sent to the arsenal of Police. They were armed with daggers and pistols.

A large number of the balls extracted from the wounded of the national guard and the army were composed of pieces of iron, which were pierced with a piece of copper was introduced, which projected on each side.

The appointment of Gen. Changarnier as commander-in-chief of the national guards of the Seine, appears in the Monitor. The disarming of the 4th Regiment in hands, crying "Vengeance! We will revenge the death of our brethren!" It is said that in the hospital of the Pitié alone, the gold and silver found on the persons of the wounded insurgents amounted to the sum of 150,000 francs. The cash found on the insurgents searched at the 6th March, too, is said to amount to 35,000 francs. One individual, arrested in the Rue Grange Aux Celles, carried 2100 francs in gold in a belt, and 30 francs in silver; many others, who had not even these in their feet, were in possession of 60 francs, 100 francs, 200 francs.

The Marseilles papers announce the capture of Achmet Bey, ex-Bey of Constantine, and long a determined enemy of France.

A letter from Lyons, dated on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th ult., says, "we are not yet without dispute as to the disposition of the workmen; the vortices have still 7 pieces of cannon at the Croix Rousse, and will not give them up. Gen. Germain has given them till this evening. It is feared that this disarming will cost dear. The general has received unlimited powers. He believes that he can count sufficiently on the army not to have need of the national guard. The aspect of the city is tranquil at present."

The result of the election which has just taken place in Corsica, for a representative in the assembly has been the almost unanimous return of Prince Louis Napoleon, who obtained 35,903 votes, the entire number being 38,000.

A circumstance has transpired which has created no little surprise: M. de Lamartine is about to quit France. The pretence is, he intends to travel in the East, and then he is to be accompanied by Madame Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand, as it is said that some of his luggage has already been despatched for Marseilles.

Later news from the Continent was received at Liverpool on the 8th of July, at 3 o'clock P. M. stating that on the day of the Funeral Procession a was found necessary to disarm a large portion of the Fashburg St. Antoine, in consequence of a plot made to assassinate General Cavaignac and Lamoriciere. Notwithstanding a contradiction has been made, such a plot seems to have been in existence.

Gen. Oudinot has been elected President of the Council.

Lamartine has published an indignant denial of all the insinuations respecting his connection with the late insurrection.

The Archduke John has been elected Provisionary Emperor of Germany.

The Cholera is making great ravages in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Chateaubriand died in Paris on the 4th of July.

The following is the vote upon the proposition made by Mr. Clayton. The resolution, as it was ultimately adopted, is to refer the Oregon bill and its amendments, and to take from the Committee on Territories the questions growing out of President's Message relating to the disposition of New Mexico and Upper California, and refer them to a committee of eight, elected by ballot:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Aitchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, Deane, Dix, Dickinson, Dodge, Downs, Felch, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hamilton, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Johnson of Mo., Lewis, Mason, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sprague, Sprague, Sumner, Turney, Underwood, Westcott and Yule.—38.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dix, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamilton, Miller, Niles, Upham and Walker.—14.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mr. Hale presented a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill abolishing slavery in said District. The resolution was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Clarke of R. I., Corwin of Ohio, Davis of Mass., Hale of N. H., Miller of N. J., and Upham of Vt.—6.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Aitchison, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Mass., Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Dodge, Downs, Felch, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hamilton, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Johnson of Mo., Lewis, Mason, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sprague, Sprague, Sumner, Turney, Underwood, Westcott and Yule.—38.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SABBATH LAW. Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Speech, a farmer and a Seventh Day Baptist, residing in Franklin county, was indicted for pursuing his ordinary avocations on Sunday—such as hauling out manure, &c.—and fined by the Court. He appealed to the Supreme Court, mainly, it would seem, to test, by his sect, the constitutionality of the law under which he was fined, which prohibits, inter alia, any person to "do or perform any worldly employment, or business whatever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity or charity only excepted." The opinion of the Court is that the law is constitutional, being a preference to religious regulation, giving a preference to religious regulation, giving a preference to religious regulation, giving a preference to religious regulation.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Horatio Hewitt, baggage man on the Troy and Saratoga railroad, was killed on Tuesday morning, at the first bridge that crosses the Mohawk River, near the city of Troy. He came in contact with a bridge, and was thrown under the cars, which ran over him. Mr. Hewitt was a resident of Mechanicville, and was a much respected citizen.

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned, earnestly desiring the abolition of Slavery, and being fully convinced that the best means for the accomplishment of this great and holy object, they find that slavery exists through the selfishness, the ignorance, the cowardice, the hypocrisy of the people. If a nation could be made more conscientious, disinterested, courageous, enlightened, and true to its own political and religious principles, the work would be done. Until enough nobility of spirit can be awakened in the land to make the clergyman, the farmer, the lawyer, the mechanic, the merchant and the politician willing to renounce their hopes of worldly success, and see their respective careers of individual advancement closed up, apparently forever, by their allegiance to Freedom, until this can be accomplished, any attempt to persuade themselves by their indifference to such a cause as this—to make the Christians and the citizens of the land willing to bear the suffering and odium consequent upon an adherence to right against law and custom—is equal to the endeavor to make the Southern slaveholders are upheld in their sin by the powerful support of Christian fellowship, social sanction, and civil participation.

We determine, therefore, to strike at once at the root of slavery by appealing to the hearts and consciences of men, and withdrawing their allegiance from such shameful cruelty and wrong, by the continual presentation of the paramount claims of freedom and humanity. Union being strength, that fact being ascertained, we will supply the cause, and prove them to be trustworthy; who make the abolition of slavery their primary object; and who, in addition to their honesty of purpose, have sense and sagacity enough to make them safe coadjutors, by securing them from becoming the prey of the selfish set of hypocritical adventurers that every moral revolution calls forth. We find such a sufficient and trustworthy body nowhere but in the American Anti-Slavery Society. Years of close observation of its righteous principles and unimpeachable character, its success, assure us that it has the elements of success. It continually sends forth lecturers to enforce the first principles of justice and humanity among the people, and in a few years is found thereby to have exercised a powerful influence for good throughout the country. It dictates the course and bends the policy of every political party; and, speaking as it does from a height above their selfish personal struggles, its words of everlasting truth are heard, and its influence is felt, by the angry and the timid, on all to unite with it, its ever, by the energy and rectitude of its progress, been free without license, and elective without invidiousness. It is not too much to say in its praise, that its cause and its course reach all but the few, the good and the bold from its cooperation with it, and brand with dishonor the hand that approaches it to make it the instrument of any selfish purpose. It has no local attachments, no partisan or sectarian partialities, no hidden aim, no double purpose; while, at the same time, every observer can happily see its labor prepare the way for every good thing: for, though specific in its object, its great principle of immediate individual reform, without awaiting the gradualism of party politics, legislative action and judicial decision is one of universal application.

This, therefore, is the mode of operation, which commends itself to our reason and our feelings. The agents and friends that such an association of necessity draws forth, are the ones that we wish to sustain. The periodicals of such an association, which are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the councils of such a body, where all persons have equal rights of membership, the whole collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances of success are consequently multiplied.

Hence we find it to be our duty, in preparing for the FIFTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, to commence in FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, on Thursday, DECEMBER 21st, to devote the whole of the evening to a Bazaar and Lecture, and to continue it on Friday, the 22nd, to the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in its sacred work of moral agitation and revolution in behalf of the enslaved; and we confidently appeal to all good hearts EVERYWHERE, in aid of so noble an enterprise.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ANN T. G. PHILLIPS, HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, SARAH S. RUSSELL, LOUISA LORING, MARY YOUNG, MARY WILLEY, ANN S. WARD, MARIA LOWELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET B. HALL, CAROLINE SARGENT, SARAH B. SHAW, MARY G. CHAPMAN, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ELIZABETH A. TATUM, ELIZA F. MERIAM, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, EVELINA S. A. SMITH, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, ANN S. B. HALL, HARRIET T. WHITE, ABY FRANCIS, ABY SOUTHWICK, HARRIET M. JACKSON.

Friends in England, Scotland, and Ireland are requested to direct their contributions as usual, to MARIA W. CHAPMAN, care of A. W. Weston, 21 Cornhill.

Contributions and letters from the American side of the Atlantic, hitherto addressed to M. W. Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WESTON.

All persons desiring the privilege of co-operation with us in this joyful and holy work, are informed that the pecuniary value of donations of money and materials is doubled to the cause, through the efforts of the Society, by the care, skill, and generosity which are entrusted with their management. Supplies for the refreshment table are particularly desired.

Friends of the cause aware of the advantages to be derived from the Liberty Bell, and requested to forward their donations and articles immediately, or as soon as convenient.

Gen. Cushing and the Liberator. We learn from the Evening Gazette, that when Gen. Cushing rose to reply to a toast in Faneuil Hall, at the dinner given to the Massachusetts Regiment on Saturday, there appeared among both volunteers and others a determination not to hear him, and the hall was for some time in a state of confusion. Hisses and cheers, cries of "go on" and "don't let him speak," filled the hall, and the appeals of the chairman to restore silence were vain. The confusion having reached some point, the chairman made some remarks which could be heard only by those within a few feet of him. The Gazette says that the reception of Gen. Cushing was anything but flattering, while the efforts of some, perhaps over-zealous friends, to drown the "discordant notes" by forced cheers, only added fuel to the flame.

From the Westfield (Mass.) Standard. Killed by Lightning.—During the thunder storm on Wednesday last, a son of Deacon David Clark of this town was instantly killed. It is somewhat singular that there were no marks upon his body, indicating the cause of his death, nor did the building appear to have been touched by the fluid, and no trace of it could be discovered upon the house or upon the ground about it. The boy was standing upon a stoop or open shed, leaning over the railing, which was elevated some distance from the ground, and immediately below him stood a large iron safe. This probably served to conduct off the electric fluid, and he fell so far from the cause of his death, that death without leaving any marks upon the person.

Correspondence. HAYATA, July 30, 1848. Our Crolees are rejoiced at the nomination of Case to the presidency, and look forward to his election as a good augury for them. "Case and Cuba" is a matter of great interest to us. How much the desire for annexation to the United States has extended within two years. Among the Crolees it is universal, and very many of the old Spaniards who hold real estate are favorable to the cause, not by "what means," but because it is brought about, and the wish that the army would make a call on its way home from Mexico is openly expressed.

The Nominations.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing on the 18th, states that "Generals Pillow, Quitman, Cushing and Price, are duly commissioned as officers of the United States Army for this day, the 18th of July, and to-morrow, the 19th of July, and on the 20th, their commissions expire by virtue of law, and they go out of the service and cease to draw pay, and even drop their epaulettes and uniforms."

Summer Sickness.—This is the season of bowel complaints; they prevail largely in this town; and at Chicago to an almost alarming extent, especially among the factory boarding-house population. The common form of complaint is a violent dysentery, which is apt to produce fatal effects in a short time. Four persons have died in a single house in Chicago in one day, last week. Be careful in the selection of food at this season. Unripe and decayed fruit should be eschewed altogether.—[Springfield Republican.]

Railroad Crash.—On Saturday afternoon, as the up train from Providence was passing Quinsigamond village, a freight car, standing upon a side track, was in motion by the starting caused by the engine in passing. It immediately came in contact with the train, and the panels on the side of one car were torn and the whole length of the car. The collision with the fore end of the next car, which happened to be the last in the train, was so severe as to crush it in, and to throw a passenger back several feet from his seat. The freight car was knocked over and thrown from the track. One passenger, whose hand badly cut, the rest escaped with slight scratches, and a temporary fright.—[Worcester Transcript.]

Dreadful Calamity.—A boat was upset in Portland harbor on Saturday, about 7 P. M., by which the wife and three children of Mr. William J. Smith, and four children of Mr. John Wiley, entrusted to the care of Mr. Stephenson, were drowned. Mr. Smith was himself by clinging to the mast, and Mr. Stephenson by swimming in an adjoining ledge. Mr. Wiley was sitting on the wharf, with a lantern in his hand, anxiously waiting for the return of his little ones, when the fearful news reached him. He has been in a state of delirium almost all the time since.

Railroad Accident.—A little girl about ten years of age, was killed on the Concord railroad, at Manchester, on Saturday morning last. She was an only child, and had been in the habit of going to meet her father who worked in the vicinity and accompanying him home to his meals; and was one of these errands, on Saturday morning.

Are there no Changes?—WILLIAM LOVETT was put in jail twelve years ago in Great Britain for driving a coach in which he was not licensed. He is now a free man, and he is not a free man in this free land he is denouncing! Yet the brave artisan has so lived down all lies, that gentry and professional men, and orators and poets, have gathered round him, presented him with a silver tea set, and a purse with one hundred and forty sovereigns in it. So much for doing right. There is a nobility in that which commands respect whatever a man may be or do.

Death by Lightning.—The Wilkinson (Miss) Whig says that on the 14th ult., during a severe thunder storm, John Embs was killed by lightning, on the plantation of Dr. Palmer. He was in the open field, near a tree or oak near by. The heat was so intense as to fuse his watch and other metal about his person.

Incident at a Free Soil Meeting.—At a Free Soil meeting at Chicago, on the 7th inst., according to the Chicago Tribune, a Mr. David Kennison, who is said to be the sole survivor of the Boston Tea Party of 1766, now aged 111 years, was present. The venerable old man, it is said, stood erect amid the spontaneous cheers of the crowd, and spoke some fifteen minutes or more. "As he told of the days which tried men's souls, his eye grew bright with the fire of youth, and his trembling hand with a firm grasp, lifted up his cane as if he was again brandishing his sword in the front of battle."

"The old man closed with the words worthy to be engraved on the heart of every free man—'Make your country free, and abolish slavery.'"

Four men were suspended in reality last Monday, on the Niagara suspension bridge. As they were passing, a strong gust of wind swept through the suspension cables, and the four men, who were hanging by the ropes, were blown to and fro, twisting the wires and turning the bridge bottom up-side down. The men sustained themselves in that position, at an elevation of two hundred feet, the river yawning beneath them, until all arrived, when they were rescued, and the bridge restored to its former position. Their lives hung upon a thread.

A Chaplain at one of the State Prisons was asked by a friend how his parishioners were. "All under conviction," was the answer.

From the Pittsburgh Post. Dismal Casualty.—On Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, two of the Brothers of the Presentation order, Messrs. Cary and Ryan, were instantaneously killed by lightning, on the hill near Birmingham. They were returning home, after teaching at St. Paul's Sunday School.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS, WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry—No Quackery—No Deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to enlarge it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and pulled into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found to doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington-street, Boston, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

DENTISTRY. We were much gratified with a visit, a few days ago, to the rooms of Dr. Morton, No. 49 Tremont Row. The toothless are there supplied with complete sets of teeth, inserted on a new principle, and sustained in their place by atmospheric pressure, so firmly that several pounds may be raised by them without removing the plate, which is made, as well as the solder, of the best of gold. In this way, many persons have been enabled to wear teeth with comfort, and have given up all hope of any assistance of this kind.

Dr. Morton has studied the dental art thoroughly, and on strictly scientific principles. He has in his possession the finest anatomical figures, and a complete set of the structure, position, gradual development, and decay of the teeth, which we have ever seen, imported from Paris expressly for his use. He was lately called upon to perform a very difficult and peculiar operation in the case of a young man of twenty-three years of age, who was born with a hair lip, and without a palate; so that it was entirely impossible for him to articulate. He was fitted with an artificial roof of the mouth, palate, and front teeth, but moving the hidden deformity, and giving him the faculty of articulation.

It is highly gratifying to witness these triumphs of an art intimately connected with health and comfort. Dr. Morton has extensive facilities for the preparation and insertion of a single plate, or a complete Christian Watchman. Edited by Rev. Wm. Crowell.

Probably there is not a girl in the world, where there are so many shifts, dentists as in Boston, in proportion to its population. The emulation to excel that exists among them is bringing the art to a very high degree of perfection, and the people are becoming acquainted with the dental skill of Dr. Morton and confidently recommend him as one deserving public patronage. Recently we have seen a set of teeth, manufactured by Grindin & Dudley, as perfect as Nature herself could fashion them, and, of course, worth looking at, and worth having, too, especially after a lady, (they were made for one) has lost own.—Boston Liberator.

DIED

POETRY.

From the Quincey Patriot.
HUZZA FOR OLD TAYLOR.
 Huzza for old Taylor! the Whiggies may cry,
 With a smile on the lip—and a tear in the eye—
 But I vote for no slaveholder—never! not I!
 In vain may they call him the best of the clan,
 And the bravest of heroes, who never yet ran—
 Yet the slaveholder's best is a traitor to man!

The Whigs have deserted the side of the free,
 To the demon of Slavery have bent the proud knee,
 And have shown us how grovelling the lofty may be.

The cowards who dare not for freedom unite,
 But desert from her colors, and run from the fight,
 May get shot in the back—and 'tis serving them right.

I honor the men who for right will contend,
 Whom no flattery, nor riches, nor office can bend;
 And such only, my country, is Liberty's friend.

The man who will battle true freedom to save,
 Who would not make himself or another a slave—
 Such only is worthy the name of the brave.

A valuable candidate parties may school,
 And may make of their idol a knave or a fool,
 But they'll never make this child a slaveholder's tool.

Huzza for a party, comprising the race
 Who fair Liberty's banner will never disgrace:
 Who succumb not to slavery, and scorn a doughface!

Let conscience direct, and all parties will yield,
 Their free squadrons sufficient to enter the field;
 And, united, the downfall of slavery is sealed.

F. M. ADLISOR, Weymouth.

From the Ladies' Repository.
THE DEBTOR.
 In prison for debt,—with an eagle eye
 He looks from his casement so high;
 And watches the clouds that are pressing by,
 Till the evening shadows fall.

In prison for debt,—tho' the long, long night,
 He lays on his bed of straw;
 And wonders why Might is always Right,
 At least in the eye of the law.

And he wakes at the morning's earliest dawn,
 And peers through the twilight gray,
 To catch the first glimpse of her who will come,
 With the morn's first glimmering ray.

With her sickly she will come at morn,
 And the wretched man will weep;
 For thinner is growing his child's slight form,
 And paler his wife's pale cheek.

The strong, proud man is wasting away
 In life in that prison air;
 And not long may the mother's spirit stay,
 And her child is dying there.

Days pass—and the father's heart grows weak,
 And he watches in vain, in vain;
 She comes with tears on her sad, pale cheek;
 He saw not his child again!

And his wife grows thinner, her step more slow,
 Her eye is unceremoniously bright,
 Alas, alas for that prisoner's wife,
 She is dying before his sight!

She is dying of want, of grief and despair,
 She is passing slowly away!
 Breathing out her life in that prison air,
 With no hope to bid her stay!

No hope on earth—there is only one,
 Who cares for that lone one now:
 Her heart is broken, her spirit is gone,
 There is death on that sad, pale brow!

There is death, stern death in that lonely room,
 A spirit hath passed away,
 She breathed out her life in that prison gloom—
 She will rise to a brighter day!

Her last thoughts were his—her last words were
 prayer,
 O God, with him gently now—
 His heart is all full of grief and despair,
 There's revenge on his dark'ning brow.

'Tis hard to be poor—to strive for bread
 As the dying would strive for life;
 To toil with an aching heart and head,
 'Tis a hard and bitter strife.

'Tis harder to breathe in a prison air,
 Shut up in a living grave;
 And your loved ones dying of want and despair,
 With no mortal hand to save!

From the Non-Slaveholder.
THE QUAKER OF THE OLDEN TIME.
 The Quaker of the olden time,
 How calm and firm and true,
 Unspotted by its wrong and crime,
 He walked the dark earth through!

The lust of power, the love of gain,
 The thousand lures of sin,
 Around him, had no power to stain,
 The purity within.

With that deep insight which detects
 All great things in the small,
 And knows how each man's life affects
 The spiritual life of all;

He walked by faith, and not by sight,
 By love, and not by awe;
 The presence of the wrong or right,
 He rather felt than saw.

He felt that wrong with wrong partakes,
 That nothing stands alone,
 That who gives the motive, makes
 His brother's sin his own.

And, patting him for doubtful choice
 Of evils great or small,
 He listened to that sweet voice
 Which called away from all.

Oh! Spirit of that early day,
 So pure and strong and true,
 Be with us in the narrow way,
 Our faithful fathers knew.

Give strength to lead us to forsake,
 The cross of Truth to bear,
 And love and reverent fear, to make
 Our daily lives a prayer!

ON THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.
 Enough of beauty to secure affection,
 Enough of sprightliness to secure devotion,
 Of modest diffidence to claim protection,
 A docile mind obedient to correction,
 Yet stored with sense, with reason and affection,
 And every passion held in due subjection,
 Just faults enough to keep her from perfection,
 When such I find, I'll make her my election.

ON THE CHOICE OF A HUSBAND.
 Of beauty just enough to bear inspection,
 Of candor, sense and wit a good collection,
 Enough of love for one who needs protection,
 To scorn the words, I'll keep him in subjection,
 To wisdom to keep him true in each direction,
 Nor allow a weaker vessel's imperfection,
 Should I ever meet with such in my connection,
 Let him propose—I'll offer no objection.

REFORMATORY.

THE BLIND RECEIVE THEIR SIGHT.

Among the Reforms which characterize our time, that in the mode of treating disease is not the least conspicuous, nor are its results likely to prove of doubtful benefit to mankind. But, like all the moral reforms that have blessed our race, this also has had to contend with the ignorance and prejudice and selfishness which always array themselves against every new theory, whether in morals or physics, that is presented for public inspection and approval. Among the new discoveries under this head, is that claimed by Prof. Bronson, in his mode of treatment for the restoration of lost eye-sight and the preservation of the general health. This also has not been wholly exempt from the sneers of the incredulous, and the discoverer has been denounced as a mere pretender, and his system a humbug, &c., by those who would not be considered the most disinterested persons, were their names or professions announced. The Professor, however, we know, has obtained, and can exhibit, diplomas from *Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Botanic* masters; and if these, added to the fact of his having been a teacher in several of our colleges of note, both literary and medical, together with the results he is able to adduce to establish his new theory and practice, prove him entitled to epithets intended only to designate an ignorant and impudent impostor, then he richly merits them, for few men can bring stronger testimonials of this character. Those, therefore, must be "short-sighted," indeed, who, under such circumstances, will risk their own reputation for intelligence and candor, as well as betray their pitiable jealousy, by degrading his system and himself as unworthy public confidence; for by such a course, though they may place themselves upon their "far-sightedness," they prove that they "are what is not to be seen"; and we are afraid their opaque moral vision would be more difficult of cure than the malformations of the natural vision which Professor B. so successfully treats.

Among those who have expressed doubts in regard to the new theory and practice (unaccompanied however by any sneering remark or unwarrantable insinuation) was the editor of the *Daily Traveller*. He in consequence was invited to call at the office and residence of the Professor, No. 20 Temple Place, who has there also established a WATER CURE HOUSE and VAPOR BATH DISPENSARY, and spend a half hour in witnessing the operations and examining the patients under the new system. He accordingly came, and becoming deeply interested in the subject, spent two or three hours in a free and uninterrupted examination of the eye-patients, as they came into the parlor, while the discoverer was attending to the business of his profession in the adjoining room; and, notwithstanding his former prejudice, has magnanimously given the following interesting and important testimony, as the result of his visit and observations.

N. B. Those whose "vesture of deity" is suffering under any of the "ills that flesh is heir to," will find Prof. Bronson ever ready to renovate and cleanse it, at his residence as above, by the scientific and experimental application of "Adam's ale" and Eve's cordial, the superior efficacy of which is too generally acknowledged to need any commendation from us.

—Print. Lib.

RESTORATION OF LOST SIGHT.

From the Boston Daily Traveller.

We recently took occasion to look into a new sanitary establishment which has been set up in this city by Prof. C. P. Bronson, that we might bring to the test of our own observation, a new discovery which that gentleman alleges to have made; namely, the restoration of lost eye-sight, and the preservation of the natural sight, without the use of spectacles.

Professor Bronson is well known to our citizens, in connection with several departments of physical science, in which he has been very successful. He not only claims to have made further advances in the important science, and to be the discoverer of a new system of developing the body and the mind, of remedying physical and mental defects, and of restoring by natural means the powers which have been lost by a departure from the laws of being. Dr. Bronson has taken house No. 20 Temple place, in this city, where he proposes to apply his principles to general practice.

In relation to the eye-sight, Prof. Bronson appears before the public with an announcement which starts, as well from its novelty as from the extreme simplicity of the remedy which it proposes for defects which have hitherto been considered inevitable and irremediable. This announcement is, that he has discovered the means whereby the natural eye-sight can be preserved during life, without the aid of those annoying, but hitherto indispensable, helps,—spectacles; that sight can be restored after persons have used glasses many years; and further, that near-sightedness can be remedied. All this, it is alleged, can be accomplished in a very short time, and without any surgical operation, or pain, or injury whatever. The curative process consists wholly or nearly of a series of manipulations, the object of which is to preserve the true form or shape of the eye.

This preservation of the natural form of the eye, in fact, constitutes the fundamental principle upon which the new theory of Prof. Bronson is based. In the theory of preserving or restoring the sight, he first undertakes to ascertain the facts, and then to investigate the reasons or causes of those facts. The human eye, aside from its external facts, is naturally round; and hence he assumes that, if the shape can be retained, other things being equal, the natural sight will be preserved. If the eye, from any cause, be flattened, the inevitable consequence is, what is called *near-sightedness*. In such case, the sight is aided by *convex* glasses. If the eye, on the other hand, becomes puffed or sharp, it produces *near-sightedness*, and *convex* spectacles are resorted to, to restore the equilibrium. And so it is, likewise, that when the shape of the eye undergoes a change, from the natural process of shrinking, or from what ever causes, persons who are near-sighted when young, become far-sighted when old. And again, for reasons which may be accounted for on the same principle, old persons frequently acquire what is called second-sight, after having used spectacles for years.

It is not our purpose to express an opinion as to the soundness or fallacy of this theory. Whether it be philosophically rational or absurd, it is not our province to decide. That the doctors will disagree about it, there can be no question. The very simplicity of it will probably constitute the most serious hindrance to its reception among those who are too prone to believe that so easy a thing as washing Jordan can eradicate so difficult a disease as the leprosy. But, having had opportunity to learn some of the practical results of the theory, from the mouths of those who have tested it by their own experience, we propose to state a few of the facts that have come to our own knowledge. We think we can assure the reader, that what we shall say may be relied upon as facts. The credibility of our information is unquestionable, and we are not left to doubt the statements, whether we may be able to give a satisfactory explanation of them or not.

The cases of Professor Bronson's treatment for recovery of sight have already been numerous. We had conversation with a number of the individuals, a few days since, and from every one received unequivocal testimony of the most beneficial results. We are not able to say what proportion of the whole number of cases have been thus successfully treated; but we are informed that almost without exception, where the prescribed rules have been faithfully observed, results have followed so decidedly beneficial as to inspire confidence in the system.

One case, and the one which on the whole appeared to us the most striking of those which we investigated, was that of a lady, who more than twenty years since lost her eye-sight, in consequence, as was presumed, of a long fit of sickness. Her sight became so completely impaired, that she could neither see to work nor read, nor could she distinguish her most intimate friends across an ordinary sized room. She consulted an optician, who, considering it a case of natural decay of

sight, recommended glasses. She used accordingly No. 36 glasses with tolerable success, and continued to use them for four years. Stronger glasses, or those of higher magnifying power, were then found to be necessary, and were assumed. And so it went, till, in the year 1854, she was required, stronger glasses were resorted to, till at length No. 8 was used as a necessary help, not only to reading and needle-work, but to the ordinary employments of a mistress of a family. In the month of March last, this lady consulted Professor Bronson, and began to follow his prescriptions. In one week, to her surprise, as she states, so slight was her faith in the efficacy of the remedy, she found her sight very perceptibly improving. She persevered in a faithful application of the prescribed mode of recovery, till, in a fortnight, she was enabled to read without glasses the large type of the graduated printed lessons, which are prepared for Professor Bronson's patients—a thing which she would have been utterly impossible for her to have done before. She has now dispensed with glasses altogether in the performance of ordinary household duties, and finds no inconvenience in doing so; and uses only No. 18 to read small print. Her sight continues to improve under the treatment prescribed by Professor Bronson.

In another case, a lady who lost sight five or six years ago, and on consulting an eminent oculist, was advised to wear glasses, being assured that the defect was a natural one, and beyond remedy. Glasses were consequently employed—such, in the first place as are usually worn by persons 70 years of age; and since, until recent was had to Professor Bronson's treatment, the use of glasses had been continued, without any hope of relief. The lady was unable to read even large print, or to do ordinary needle-work, without glasses. In the course of five or six weeks after she had commenced the course of treatment prescribed by Professor Bronson, her sight began to return, and she found that she could see to read fine print without glasses. It was now three months since she had laid aside spectacles entirely, being able, easily, to read the ship-news in the newspapers, and to thread a fine cambric needle, without them. She continues the remedial means, and finds her sight constantly improving. She has, moreover, been especially relieved of a disagreeable pain over the eyes, to which she has been long subject, and as a consequence of using glasses.

Another lady, after wearing glasses four or five years, and being entirely unable to read or to do needle-work without them, has had her sight so far restored, that she has dispensed with the use of glasses, and now reads and works without them with perfect freedom and ease. In the course of three days, after adopting Professor Bronson's mode of restoring sight, she was conscious of a very great improvement in her powers of vision.

In another instance, where the eyes were sunk in an unusual degree, and where glasses have for several years been found indispensable, the lady, without having used glasses for a long time, has had her sight so far restored, that she has dispensed with the use of glasses, and now reads and works without them with perfect freedom and ease. In the course of three days, after adopting Professor Bronson's mode of restoring sight, she was conscious of a very great improvement in her powers of vision.

Another lady, who for twenty years had been obliged, from a defect of eye-sight, supposed to arise from natural decay, to wear glasses, even in the street, and under the treatment of Professor Bronson, found her sight gradually but certainly improving; and now, after about two months of attention to the system, has put aside her glasses, and can read and work with as much comfort and ease as when sixteen years of age; and the improvement continues as the remedy is pursued.

Other cases, under the treatment of Professor Bronson, beyond dispute, what it was our only object to show, that the most beneficial effects have resulted from the use of Professor Bronson's mode of restoring lost or defective eye-sight. In all cases, as far as we have seen, the improvement is regarded as permanent, and the success has been in every case, the result of the most confident confidence in the efficacy of the new system.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

It is contemplated to have the foot bridge at the Falls ready for crossing on the fourth of July. This will be a great curiosity, and many will avail themselves of the opportunity to see the bridge, and to be the composition of the railroad bridge.

Number of cables for bridge	16
Number of strands in each cable	600
Ultimate tension	6,500 tons.
Capacity of the bridge	500 "
Number of strands in the terry cable	27
Diameter of the cable	7 1/2 in.
Height of stone tower	65 ft. 1 in.
Height of wood tower for ferry	50 ft.
Base of the tower	20 sq. ft.
Size at the top	11 "
Span of the bridge	800 ft.
Whole weight of the bridge	650 tons.
Height from the water	130 ft.
Depth of water under the bridge	250 ft.

This Suspension Bridge is the most sublime work of art on the Continent. It makes the head dizzy to look at it, and yet it is traversed with as much security as any other bridge of the same width. We were present while the workmen were engaged in hanging the planks over the fearful chasm. It looked like a work of peril; but it was presented with entire safety. Not an accident has happened since the first cord was carried across the river at the Falls.

It is impossible to give the reader a clear idea of the grandeur of the work. Imagine a foot bridge 800 feet in length, hung in the air, at the height of 200 feet, over a vast body of water rushing through a narrow gorge, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. If you are below it, it looks like a strip of paper suspended by a cobweb. When the wind is strong, the frail, gossamer-looking structure, sways to and fro, as if ready to spring to its fastenings; and it shakes from extremity to centre under the firm tread of the pedestrian. But there is no danger. Men pass over it with perfect safety, while the head of the timid looker on swims with apprehension.

We saw the first person pass over it—Mr. Elliot, the builder. His courageous wife soon followed him, and for two days, hundreds, attracted by the novelty of the thing, took the fearful journey. It is worth a trip to the Falls to see this great work, although it is not probable that one in twenty would have the nerve to cross upon it. For, strange as it may seem, there were those who had no hesitation to slide over the awful chasm, in a basket, upon a single wire cable, who could not be induced to walk over the bridge. And this aerial excursion is thrillingly exciting. A seat on a locomotive, travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, is nothing to it. When you find yourself suspended over the chasm, with the rushing, boiling Niagara two hundred and fifty feet below you, your heart does not flutter, you will have nerve enough to swim over Vesuvius!

And yet the sensation is not altogether unpleasant. The sight itself, as the old lady said about skinning cats, nothing after you get used to it.

Another new attraction at the Falls, is the excursion from the site of the suspension bridge to within a few rods of Horse-shoe Falls, in the "Maid of the Mist." In no other mode can the visitor get so grand a view of the great Cataract. Every one who makes the trip, and all express the same sentiment, that the Falls are not seen, in all their sublimity and grandeur, except from the deck of the "Maid of the Mist." The run is made with perfect safety. —*Albany Journal.*

A NEW AFRICAN DRUG.—The following is one of the 234 resolutions which Lord George Beningham proposed for the adoption of the Committee on sugar and coffee plantings:—That the negroes, from the circumstances of the great preference for men, and the almost exclusive tendency of the long period of years for men by the regular slave-dealers, very much outnumber the negroes, and consequently glutting, are a cheap drug in the African market. —*Daily News.*

THE ANTI-TAKING-BABIES INTO PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES SOCIETY.

A meeting of this highly respectable association was held at their rooms, Mr. Job Smith, a worthy and athletic bachelor, was called to the chair, and the usual quantity of votes and secretaries appointed. The committee appointed at a previous meeting reported the following as the principles of the Society:—1. We consider the practice of taking infants into public assemblies, concerts, &c., an evil, that cries aloud for remedy. 2. While we would not breathe the faintest reproach towards the highly respectable class of the community who officiate as nurses, we strongly protest against their taking infants into public meetings, &c., knowing, as we do, that it can only be done by a RESORT TO ARMS. 3. While we acknowledge that a large majority of our fellow creatures are, or have once been, babies, we consider it to be a fact that it is a very small minority who support these crying evils. 4. We cannot shut our ears to the numerous evidences of the evil; indeed, we have known instances of late where it was found impossible, with the large church organs, to drown (not the child but the shrill, organic notes of the child. We protest against these notes. 5. We pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to CARRY OUT the above principles. After reading the principles of the Society, Mr. Dunn Brown rose from the inverted cradle, on which he was sitting, and moved their adoption, which motion was unanimously adopted amid the shouts of the assembled members. A committee of fourteen was then appointed, whose duty it was to carry out the objects of the Society. It is to be hoped that not a SINGLE MAN will be found in the city who will not join this interesting association. —*Sly's African Journal.*

QUEER TECHNICALITIES OF PRINTING.

A printer's life is a bundle of paradoxes—his daily walk a progressive series of inconsistencies. How many a printer, perched abundantly on his own, an entire bank at his disposal, and yet is penniless. He is no cook—yet he makes pie, who cannot take a common loaf, and must starve with a heap of it around him. He is always supplied with furniture, though he may not even have a three-legged stool to sit upon. He can manage to dress his form, and yet he is in tatters. He has both sheets and blankets, and may yet sleep on the bare floor without covering. Though no lawyer, he has lots of cases, and must often take proof where no evidence is needed. Though no slauter, he blackens the best of characters. He is often out of sorts, though in perfect health, and makes most of his work with indifference, yet he is never without a dagger when among friends! Nothing so strange can be stated, but that he can furnish you with parallels, without violating truth, and though ever so weak sighted, he can see stars in the day time. He is busy at work for others, when minding his own p's and q's; and though no man takes any variety of characters, he is never seen on the stage. He knows no kind of military manoeuvre, yet he has leaders posted to him, and he is often seen at the head of solid squares and columns, surrounded with cannon, shooting aces and bulls. No man is fonder of fat, or a greater admirer of modesty, he is seen in oftener among lean-faced and bold characters, than among the fat-faced. Even if a Catholic, he abhors monks and friars, and looks to his works for justification. He has no particular partiality for mutton, yet cannot work without a sheep's foot. He never hunts, though often at the chase; his bed is in his coffin, while he is still alive, and though an excellent Christian, he is both daily denigrating and the devil. He is in his office, and in the belief that he is going to his office, and though he handles characters of every rank, except Old Nick, yet he cannot even print a Bible, without repeatedly pulling the Devil's tail! —*Coke's Journal.*

HOWARD A HARSH FATHER.

Howard was a philanthropist, a blessing to the world; but as a father, however affectionate, he seems to have been unwise; a mistaken sense of duty caused him to pierce his own heart. He thought it his duty to insist on obedience merely to the authority of parental power, instead of enforcing it by the attractiveness of fatherly feeling and consistency. Natural faith and affection are not blind, but will able to distinguish their proper objects. He taught his child, while still an infant, not to cry, and never, in all his childhood, permitted it to have what it demanded with tears! God forbid that our Father in heaven should thus treat us. He expects us to be in earnest. But, said Howard, the government of a being that cannot reason about the fitness of things, should only be coercive and in fear. He overruled this sentiment that is in fact, he forgot the heart has to be ruled, educated as well as the head, and that it is ruled only as long as love is visible in power. A child that must always govern its feelings, from fear of others, will soon be a hypocrite and a tyrant. When the letters upon it are removed, the selfishness, egotism, and pride, and the selfishness, like a bird from a cage, will set its wings, and aiming only at pleasure, will be incapable of providing for its own wants. Thus Howard's son was in infancy coerced without fondness; in youth, commanded to be moral; in manhood, became debauched, and then mad. —*Man and his Motives, by George Moore.*

THE CLUBS IN PARIS.

I attended a short time a sitting of the *Club de la Voie Noire*, (friends of the blacks). There were not more than five of the African descent present, as I expected to see. Some twenty in an assembly of two hundred men were all I counted. They were of all variations, from the unmixable sable to the shade hardly distinguishable from white. The President was a man about one-fourth African. He presided with dignity and ability, and seemed to me to be decidedly the best educated and most intelligent man, and the best speaker of the Club. One of the secretaries too was a colored man. The motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," seemed to be sincerely practiced. Several of the colored gentlemen were accompanied by white females—some entered with two, one on each arm. All the speakers of the evening, except the President, were whites. —*Phil. Ledger.*

ECCLESIASTICS IN ITALY.—The kingdom of Naples abounds in eight-fifths priests, with nearly one hundred thousand priests and monasteries of religious orders, the monks forming about one-fourth of the whole! In this number the priesthood of Sicily is not included, which has its own share; no less than three archbishops and eleven bishops. Even the barren isle of Sardinia, has one hundred and seventeen convents! Upon any rational mind the prospect of the clergy, and the dependence of the Italian peninsula, with such examples before it, The Pope deals has between two and three thousand monks loitering through the streets of Rome. Besides these, he has on his ecclesiastical staff, twenty cardinals, four archbishops, ninety-eight bishops, and a clergy amounting to nearly five per cent. of his population.

A writer in the *National Intelligencer*, says that spirit of harshness is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses diluted, taken inwardly through the day. The harshness decomposes chemically the virus, insinuates itself into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleterious properties. The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of a rattlesnake with similar success. At suggestion of an old friend and physician in England, he tried it, cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

POINT OF EMPLOYMENT.—At the rising of the winter, the benevolent Grand Duke of Baden, who had retired to his castle, asking them to come, "What then? I have not asked desired work, have I not? Work! good heaven, what! I have nothing to do myself!"

Railroad accident.—A driver, named William Roller, lay down to sleep in a coachman named Ambury Ruller, on Monday evening, Camden and New York, when the train, before starting, was killed instantly, and a bottle of whiskey was found at his side.

The Niagara has accomplished a feat beyond any previous achievement on the Atlantic. Within the short space of twenty-seven days and eighteen hours, she has made the passage from Boston to Liverpool, and back, spending five days in each port, and making no delay in her return to New York.

Death of Dr. Bancroft.—The venerable Dr. Amos Bancroft, of Groton, who was severely injured by being run over in a stage-coach, on Wednesday morning, died the succeeding night, after great suffering. His body was conveyed home yesterday morning.

Death of Mrs. Rush.—Mrs. Julia Rush, widow of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, and mother of the present minister from this country to France, died at her residence near Philadelphia, on Friday night last, in her 80th year.

Suicide.—Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. David Bonner, of Hancock, N.H., committed suicide on the 5th inst., by hanging herself with a skin of yarn. She is supposed to have been insane. She leaves a husband and eleven children.

The Rochester American learns that a boy nine years old was carried over Niagara Falls last Sunday. He was with his father and mother on the bank, and getting into a boat, was swept away and precipitated over the Fall.

MITCHELL THE IRISH AGITATOR.

It will be seen by the following, that the story of Mitchell's being harshly treated at Bermuda is entirely without foundation. *Extract of a private letter, dated* Br. Greenock, 18th June, 1854.

Mitchell is said to be in very ill health, and is not permitted by the Governor to be put on the public works, but has private cabins allotted to him on the island of Bermuda. He is allowed his own coat, and I hear, treated with great respect, like a gentleman. The following particulars of the voyage of the exile, and his arrival at Bermuda, were received by the Great Western at New Orleans. We copy from the *Pleasure*.

The man-of-war steamer *Scourge* having received an admiralty order to that effect, proceeded to Spike Island, in the Cove of Cork, and after taking on board John Mitchell, sailed on the first of June for the island of Bermuda, where she relieved the *Daring*. Capt. Peel, which has been a long time on the station. The *Scourge* arrived at Bermuda on the 20th of June, and our informant saw Mitchell on the 22d. Mitchell had been treated during the passage in every respect as a gentleman, dined on the captain's table, and was treated as a guest. The admiral, who was on board, had the impression that Mitchell was a gentleman, and that he had the entire range of the quarter-deck during the passage, but a warrant of marines always accompanied him. The day after he arrived he was sent on shore, and soon afterwards conveyed on board the *Scourge*, which was near Ireland Island, in the harbor of Bermuda. Mitchell was not dressed as a convict, but wore the usual apparel of a gentleman. He appeared sad and low spirited, and looked pale and haggard. It was the impression of the officers at Bermuda, that a private room would be fitted for him on board the bulk, and that he would not have to labor.

A QUESTION FOR SABBAITARIANS.—The 4th of March next, the day fixed by the Constitution for the inauguration of the President, occurred on Sunday. Now as James K. Polk cannot be inaugurated before, either the Sabbath must be broken by the ceremony, or the people will have to be one day without a President. As that officer is the head of the government, the government will have no head, and it is to be presumed no life. This nation will therefore have to break the Sabbath or adopt Non-Resistance for at least one day. Which is the lesser evil? —*Ohio Bugle.*

Hurricane.—A most destructive hurricane passed over Orange County, Ind., a few days since, which swept almost every thing before it. The current was from one to two miles wide. A number of houses were blown down. A great deal of stock was destroyed, orchards uprooted, forests levelled, and the injury to the growing crops was immense. The tornado piled ruins on ruins across the country, involving almost every thing in destruction. Fortunately no lives were lost, but one man seriously injured.

Railroad Accident.—A fine horse, belonging to Rev. Mr. Holt, of Greenland, and valued at \$150, was killed at the railroad crossing on the Newburyport Turnpike, on Tuesday noon. A lad was driving him, having a piano forte in a wagon. The lad, in the freight train coming at some distance, endeavored to hold in the horse, but the horse took fright and pressed forward, and had just placed his fore foot on the rail, when the engine struck him on the head, instantly broke his neck, and threw him down the track, and the same instant snapping both shafts of the wagon, and leaving the wagon otherwise unharmed, as well as the boy sitting in it, and looking with mute astonishment on the scene before him. —*Newburyport Herald.*

Sudden Fatality.—The sudden death of two, and illness of others, of the children of Mr. Francis Weitzel, at Harper's Ferry, Va., within three weeks, has excited the curiosity of military men, and has led to a post mortem examination having since been had, a colored woman arrested at the time has since been discharged. Mr. Weitzel has since fallen dead upon his porch, and the remaining members of the family, Mrs. Weitzel and an infant, are in an extremely precarious situation.

Nearly a Fatal Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, as a train of cars were coming down the Germantown railroad, the locomotive came in contact with a horse and cart at the corner of Poplar street. The result was the killing of the horse, the breaking of the cart, and, very fortunately, only bruising the driver, George Shuck, on his head and side. He was thrown out of the cart with some violence, and escaped the wheels of the train. The horse was killed instantly.

The N. Y. True Sun says a letter was received in this city yesterday from Mr. Clay, dated the 30th of June, in which he says that he does not endorse the doctrine of George Burdett, Taylor. He also says this significant language: "No note can be properly agreed before the maker signs it."

Died, in Portsmouth, on Saturday last, Mr. John Minot, aged 68—for many years in the employ of the Eastern Stage Company, as driver from Portsmouth to Boston. He passed more than six thousand times to and from Portsmouth to Boston, equal in distance to going ten times round the world.

Lord Brougham in Luck's Way.—Mr. Watt, Jr., of Birmingham, recently deceased, bequeathed to Lord Brougham £50,000. The £25,000 left some time to his lordship by Mr. Factory, of Hamersmith, he generously gave to his brother, Mr. W. Brougham. —*London Illustrated News.*

Miss Jeffries, who has been engaged in teaching Rev. Mr. Wallace's female seminary at Wheeling, Va., recently jumped from a steamboat and was drowned.

We see an announcement of the death of Mrs. Mayo of Gloucester, late Mrs. Sarah C. Edgerton, a lady not unknown to the literary world. She was in the 29th year of her age.

The population of the city of Portland, according to census just taken, is 10,013.

A CALL for a Free Soil Convention at Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., is signed by some 1200 voters of that county.

A collision occurred between two passenger trains, one from Boston and the other from Haverhill, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Lawrence, on Tuesday afternoon. The locomotives and cars were badly damaged, but no person was seriously injured.

Ninety-nine sheep belonging to Justin Root, of Greenfield, valued at from \$150 to \$200, were burnt to death on Wednesday afternoon, in a car on the Connecticut River Railroad.

Hydrophobia.—The hospital at Zurich for Hydrophobia uses two table spoonsful of fresh chloride of lime in half a pint of water, with which they keep the wound constantly bathed. Out of 223 cases, only four died.

A monster pine apple, weighing 50 pounds, was received at the Philadelphia Exchange on Monday, by a vessel from the West Indies.

A Gutta Serena Band has been made in New York for connecting the machinery of one of the large mills in Lowell, which is two hundred and fourteen feet long and two feet wide—all in one piece. Its value is about \$700.

Horatio Hewitt, baggage man on the Troy and Saratoga Railroad, was knocked from the top of a baggage car by running in contact with a bridge on Tuesday, thrown under the cars and killed.

ORIGINAL TEA STORE.

THE CHINA TEA COMPANY

No. 198 Washington street,
 HAVE now been established six years; they deal only in Tea and Coffee, keep every variety of Black and Green Tea imported into this country, and deal for Cash only.

The success which has attended their efforts during this time is without a parallel. They now offer for the inspection